

ABSTRACT

There is disclosed an ink jet printhead which comprises a plurality of nozzles 3 and one or more heater elements 10 corresponding to each nozzle 3. Each heater element 10 is 5 configured to heat a bubble forming liquid 11 in the printhead to a temperature above its boiling point to form a gas bubble 12 therein. The generation of the bubble 12 causes the ejection of a drop 16 of an ejectable liquid (such as ink) through an ejection aperture 5 in each nozzle 3, to effect printing. The heater is formed by layers of heater material, the number of layers forming the electrodes 15 exceeds the number of layers forming the heater 10 element 10. By depositing more layers of heater material at the electrodes 15, the electrode resistance is reduced. With less resistance, there are less power losses from the electrodes 15 and overall efficiency of the printhead is improved. With the electrodes dissipating less heat to the wafer substrate, the printhead requires less cooling.

Fig. 30

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